

12/BC

Gaius Gracchus killed in
~~a riot~~; his reforms abolished.
He committed suicide

1213C

The Southern part of Transalpine Gaul had given the form of a province. It was commonly known as The Province.

121 BC

King Mithridates V of Pontus
murdered by his wife. Young
Mithridates fled to the mountains
to hide

12/BC

Senate passed first-ever Ultimate
Decree to deal with Gaius Gracchus.
he suicided, his followers were
executed.

the daughter of his supporter PUBLIUS
LICINIUS CRASSUS MUCIANUS - they
had a daughter, SEMPRONA. SEMPRONA
married FULVIUS FLACCUS BAMBALIO
and in turn produced a daughter, FULVIA
FULVIA married PUBLIUS CLODIUS PULCHER
and married GAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO, and
married MARK ANTONY

12/BC

The personal lives of the Brothers GRACCHI were dogged by the same thread of tragedy. Tiberius Gracchus (did not marry a Cornelia of the SCIPIOS - which was his family custom) married CLAUDIA (daughter of APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER an inveterate enemy of SCIPIO AEMILIANUS. They had 3 sons - none of whom lived to achieve public careers. GAIUS GRACCHUS married LICINIA

121 BC

Gaius Mucius was tribune of plebs for 2nd time.

His program was not complete.

At end of 121 BC he stood for a third term (to serve 120 BC - if elected)

He and his friend MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS were defeated.

121 BC

Gaius Gracchus failed to be reelected to a third term as tribune. Martial law was declared by the Senate. 3000 of Gaius' followers were arrested and executed. Gaius committed suicide.

121 BC

QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS

Consul (121 BC) called ALLOBROGICUS
because of his victory over the
ALLOBROGES in Gaul.

12Bc

Annexation of Gallia
Carbonensis (Southern
Saul

its restrictions on civilian movement were often
clearly defined in the terms of its issuance.
A *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* overrode
all other governmental bodies and
persons.

121 BC

SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM

Properly: SENATUS CONSULTUM de re publica defendenda

This was the Senate's ultimate decree and dated from 121 BC, when Gaius Gracchus resorted to violence to prevent the weakening of his laws. Rather than appoint a dictator to deal with the violence, the ultimate decree came into being. Basically it was a declaration of martial law, though

12/BC

The ARENNI and RUTENI were conquered by QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS although the Roman people afterwards pardoned their hostility and refrained from annexing their land or exacting tribute from them.

121B^c

VIA DOMITIA

Its author was GNAEUS
DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS

result that FULVIUS FLACCUS and two
of his sons were murdered, and the
fleeing GAIUS GRACCHUS committed
suicide in the Grove of FURINA on the
flanks of the JANICULAN HILL.

Roman politics would never be the same;
the aged citadel of the MOS MAIORUM had been
breached.

121BC

Consul Lucius OPIMIUS and the ex-tribune of the plebs MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS attacked the laws & policies of Gaius Gracchus (he had been defeated in re-election).

Gaius Gracchus resorted to violence. The Senate responded by passing its first ever "ULTIMATE DECREE" to contain the growing lawlessness, with

121 BC

LUCIUS OPTIMIUS was
consul

Gaius Gracchus was murdered

121 BC

MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS
an important adherent of
GAIUS GRACCHUS was murdered
with his two sons in 121 BC as
part of the senatorial suppression
of Gaius' reforms. His
lands and all his properties were
confiscated postmortem.

121B C

1912 Dates J-BK

There was civil strife in
Rome between followers of Jesus
and the OPTIMATES.

121 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

C. Sulpicius Mucius and
FULVIUS were slain

121 BC

DURANT

GALLIA NARBONENSIS

153 → 1218 C

Gaies Sempronius G racchus

he fled across the Tiber. Overtaken, he ordered his servant to kill him. The slave obeyed and then killed himself. A friend cut off Caius' head, filled it with molten lead, and brought it to the Senate, which had offered a reward of its weight in gold. Of Caius' supporters 250 fell in the fight, 3000 more were put to death by Senatorial decree. The City mob that he had befriended made no protest when his corpse, and those of his followers, were flung into the river; it was busy plundering his house. The Senate forbade Cornelia to wear mourning for her son.

121BC

DURANT

The Senate proposed the abandonment of the colony at Carthage; all sides interpreted the measure, openly or privately, as the 1st move in a campaign to repeal the GRACCHAN laws. Some of CAIUS' adherents cut down a conservative who threatened to lay hands on Caius. The next day, the senators appeared in full battle array, each with 2 armed slaves and attacked the popular party entrenched on the AVENTINE. Caius did his best to quiet the tumult and avert further violence. Failing,

121BC

DURANT

Suicide of Caius Marcellus